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INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR (Stalingrad Oblast)

DATE DISTR. 17 May 1955

SUBJECT "Red Barricade" Gun Factory in Stalingrad

NO. OF PAGES 10

| | DATE | PLACE ACQUIRED | AMOUNT PAID | REMARKS |
|----|------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 1960-10-10 | San Francisco, CA | \$100.00 | Initial purchase |
| 2 | 1961-05-15 | New York, NY | \$250.00 | Second purchase |
| 3 | 1962-08-20 | Los Angeles, CA | \$150.00 | Third purchase |
| 4 | 1963-11-05 | Houston, TX | \$300.00 | Fourth purchase |
| 5 | 1964-03-10 | Chicago, IL | \$200.00 | Fifth purchase |
| 6 | 1965-07-25 | Phoenix, AZ | \$180.00 | Sixth purchase |
| 7 | 1966-12-01 | Dallas, TX | \$220.00 | Seventh purchase |
| 8 | 1967-04-18 | San Antonio, TX | \$160.00 | Eighth purchase |
| 9 | 1968-09-03 | Austin, TX | \$190.00 | Ninth purchase |
| 10 | 1969-01-12 | Fort Worth, TX | \$210.00 | Tenth purchase |
| 11 | 1970-06-28 | El Paso, TX | \$170.00 | Eleventh purchase |
| 12 | 1971-10-14 | Mesa, AZ | \$140.00 | Twelfth purchase |
| 13 | 1972-02-22 | Scottsdale, AZ | \$130.00 | Thirteenth purchase |
| 14 | 1973-07-09 | Tempe, AZ | \$120.00 | Fourteenth purchase |
| 15 | 1974-11-27 | Gilbert, AZ | \$110.00 | Fifteenth purchase |
| 16 | 1975-05-11 | Chandler, AZ | \$100.00 | Sixteenth purchase |
| 17 | 1976-09-24 | Peoria, AZ | \$90.00 | Seventeenth purchase |
| 18 | 1977-03-08 | Glendale, AZ | \$80.00 | Eighteenth purchase |
| 19 | 1978-07-16 | Buckeye, AZ | \$70.00 | Nineteenth purchase |
| 20 | 1979-11-02 | Avondale, AZ | \$60.00 | Twentieth purchase |
| 21 | 1980-04-19 | Goodyear, AZ | \$50.00 | Twenty-first purchase |
| 22 | 1981-08-27 | Surprise, AZ | \$40.00 | Twenty-second purchase |
| 23 | 1982-01-10 | Yuma, AZ | \$30.00 | Twenty-third purchase |
| 24 | 1983-05-23 | Casa Grande, AZ | \$20.00 | Twenty-fourth purchase |
| 25 | 1984-09-06 | Pinal, AZ | \$10.00 | Twenty-fifth purchase |

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

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DATE OF INFO.

SUPPLEMENT TO
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COUNTRY USSR (Stalingrad Oblast)

REPORT

TOPIC "Red Barricade" Gun Factory in Stalingrad

EVALUATION PLACE OBTAINED

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DATE OF CONTENT

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DATE OBTAINED DATE PREPARED 28 January 1955

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REFERENCES

PAGES 4 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE) 2 sketches on ditto with legends

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REMARKS

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Information

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1. The "Red Barricade" gun factory was located in the northern section of Stalingrad on the northwest bank of the Volga River, about 1.5 km south of "Pzerzhinsk" tractor plant, about 850 meters northeast of the "Red October" metallurgy plant. To the west, the gun factory bordered on an asphalt road along which a streetcar line ran, beyond this road was a single-track railroad line leading to the Stalingrad main railroad station about 4.5 km to the southwest. To the north, the factory bordered on a marshaling yard which extended as far as the tractor plant and which was used by this plant and the gun factory. Opposite the gun factory and beyond the road, was a transformer station from which high-tension lines extended to the gun factory, the tractor plant, and the other side of the Volga River. The Volga River was about 400 meters away. On the bank of this river, there was a large tank dump and the water plant which served the gun factory.
2. The gun factory is said to have been built in 1905 under French supervision. Prior to 1940, naval guns, howitzers, and infantry guns were, allegedly, manufactured at the factory. During the war, the factory was almost destroyed. Its reconstruction was started about the beginning of 1948 and production was resumed in individual workshops of the installation before the end of the war. During the first stage of reconstruction, artillery pieces were mostly repaired at the plant. By early 1947, the installation had been about 60 percent rebuilt. Since the reconstruction of the plant, which was directly subordinate to the Ministry of National Defense, appeared to be too slow, German PWs continued to be employed at this reconstruction although a decree had been issued that no PWs were to be employed in enterprises of the armament industry after 1950 (according to other statements in 1952). By 1953, all of the former production facilities of the gun factory had been reconstructed and additional workshops had been built. As far as possible, the old work shops were reconstructed in their previous form and on their old foundations. It was learned that the factory had reached its 1939/1940 production level in 1951. In the following years, the output of the enterprise was raised considerably.
3. The gun factory covered an area of 1,000 to 1,500 x 500 to 800 meters. It fell into a northern and a southern portion divided by a wide factory road. The factory had three gates. 2

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The different workshop were marked by numbers. Workshops No 1 (250 x 50 m) and No 6/10 (180 x 100 meters) housed the turning section and an assembly department. Final assembly work was done in workshop No 4 (150 x 40 meters). Workshop No 15 (100 x 70 meters) housed a turning and hardening department for special gun tubes. Workshop No 3 (60 x 30 meters) housed a small turning department for accessories and spare parts, in addition to a repair shop. The number of the workshop housing the mechanical department (machine tool production) (90 x 60 meters) was undetermined. Workshop No 9 housed the optical and electrotechnical department. Workshop No 32 (120 x 60 meters), the so-called apparatus construction department dredges, derricks, pumps and torpedo tubes. Steel was produced both in the Martin department of workshop No 24 (90 x 70 meters) and in the fine steel department of workshop No 18. The iron and metal foundry is housed in workshop No 50, the steel foundry and hardening department in workshop No 14 (120 x 70 meters), the steam forge and passing department in workshop No 12.

The following workshops were considerable enlarged during the reconstruction operations: Nos 1, 6/10, 9, 32, 18, and 12.

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The following details are known about the equipment of the workshops:

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Workshop No 1 was equipped with several horizontal lathes with lathe space of up to 20 meters, 2 vertical lathes, several boring machines, one polishing machine, two 150-ton sliding cranes, one 80-ton traveling crane, one 50-ton traveling crane, and 10 cranes with from 5-25 tons lifting capacity.

Workshop No 6/10 was equipped with five 50-ton crane runways and one 15-ton traveling crane.

Workshop No 32 was equipped with a German Schuermann extrusion press for the manufacture of torpedo tubes.

Workshop No 24 was equipped with 8 Siemens-Martin furnaces and one very heavy steam hammer.

Workshop No 18 was equipped with two 10-ton electric furnaces, two 5-ton electric furnaces, three casting furnaces, and several compressed-air hammers.

Workshop No 50 was equipped with several cupola furnaces including a new 110-ton furnaces.

Workshop No 14 was equipped with a new furnace and two 75-ton traveling cranes.

Workshop No 12 was equipped with two large and 10-12 small annealing furnaces several steam hammers, one steam press, and two 150-ton sliding cranes.

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Steam was supplied by a boiler house equipped with 2 boilers of undetermined size and make. Steam for the blacksmith shop and the pressing department was supplied via the compressor station.

Power was delivered on a multi-phase high tension line via a transformer station located outside the compound.

The plant also included several administration buildings, a main supply depot (120 x 40 meters), a carpenter's shop (70 x 30 meters), a shed for factory locomotives, a water supply plant at the bank of the Volga River (consisting of an old and a new water tower with pumping station, the mains ran 3-5 meters below ground, being double-steel-jacket seamless tubes 22 cm in diameter), and a large fuel depot outside the compound of at least four above-ground large tanks with filling and mooring facilities for fuel tankers.

Several rails ran through the compound to the most important workshops and to several dumping areas for scrap, unfinished gun tubes, and artillery pieces. The rail net was connected at the southwest to the railroad line leading to the Stalingrad main station, and to the northeast to the marshaling yard.

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4. The different reports indicated that unfinished gun tubes 10 - 60 cm in diameter and 4 - 16 meters long were manufactured at the plant. Finished gun tubes were manufactured 12 meters long and with a 420 mm caliber. 3 Breechblocks and sights were also manufactured at the plant; however, no gun mounts or chassis were built. Most of the gun tubes were mounted on self-propelled mounts, partly into tank turrets, partly on circular tracks. The tubes were shipped from the plant with the aid of prime movers on chassis with one or two loading platforms, or on track-laying chassis.

The following types of artillery pieces were manufactured at the plant: 75 mm AT guns,

76 mm infantry guns,
88 mm, 122 mm, and 152 mm tank guns and AA guns mounted in tank turrets and on 2-axle pneumatic gun carriages,
152 mm, 203 mm, and 280 mm howitzers, partly mounted on self-propelled carriages,
203 mm, 280 mm, and 300 mm howitzers, partly without carriages
280 mm, 300 mm, 380 mm, and 420 mm naval and coastal defense artillery

pieces,
280 mm and 420 mm long tubes of undetermined type without carriages. 3

According to unconfirmed reports, 40 to 80 tubes or mounted pieces were produced daily. The daily output in detail was estimated to be 15 AA guns, 12 howitzers, 4 - 5 naval and coastal defense pieces. No detailed data on the output of AT guns, infantry artillery pieces, tank guns, mortars, and long tubes are available. 22 heavy pieces were daily shipped from the plant by prime movers. Shipments were observed of unmounted long tubes which were of oversize length, without a stepped tube and with a new type of breechblock of unknown design. 25X1

Gun repair work was done in addition to the manufacture of tubes. Some 20 - 30 artillery pieces were said to have been repaired per week. Before acceptance and shipment, a daily average of two tubes was tested at the proving grounds located 4 km from the plant. Statements made by two of the sources, indicating that tanks were repaired at the plant, appear doubtful and may be a misinterpretation of the fact that old tanks were used as scrap material. 25X1

complete torpedos were manufactured at the apparatus construction department; only torpedo bodies and torpedo tubes about 50 cm in diameter were produced. The daily output was estimated to be 25 items. Other production included bucket dredges with gears and alternative Diesel engine or electric motor connection (daily output 1 - 2 items), steam shovels on track-laying chassis with speeds of up to 20 km/h, derricks up to 40 meters tall and with bases 5 meters across, as well as all types of electrically powered pumps. 25X1

5. The plant had no power station of its own. Power was delivered via a transformer station located outside the plant area. Prior to 1952/53, power was delivered partly by the local power plant Stalgress, partly by the power plant of the "Red October" metallurgical plant. After this time, power was said to have been furnished by a new 3 - 4 phase high tension line of the Beketkovka power plant. The plant was provided with coal from the Don Basin. The boiler house and most of the furnaces were oil-fired, however. Oil shipments came by rail or on the river, their place of origin and their size was undetermined. A daily average of 40 tank cars of oil was required by the steel department and the foundries.
- The plant had its own water supply station at the Volga River. In order to improve the water supply, a new water tower was erected during the winter of 1952/53. Some 3,000 cubic meters of water were pumped daily. Scrap from dismantled materials and obsolete artillery pieces were piled up in considerable amounts at the dump area. Some 1,000 to 1,500 tons of scrap collections in Stalingrad were delivered per week.
- Cast-iron ingots, steel blooms, and bars were delivered by the "Red October" metallurgy plant to the tube turning department.

6. The plant had a work force of about from 20,000 to 25,000. Work was done in three shifts, the shifts changed at 0800, 1600, and 2400 hours. Some 8,000 to 10,000 persons were employed at the day shifts. The percentage of female workers

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was about 40 %.

Turkov (fnu), a high-ranking party functionary, was manager of the plant. Graduate engineer Bernhard (fnu), an ethnic German from the Volga area, headed the tube turning department at Workshop No 1. The building enterprise, which was subordinate to and closely cooperated with the MVD, was headed by one Rosenschein (or Rosenheim) (fnu). Chief engineer was a Russian called Golub (fnu). Construction supervisors were the Russian engineers Boronin (sic) (fnu), Alenikov (fnu), Kadansev (fnu), and Miroshnikov (fnu). The MVD local was headed by Colonel Dolgov (fnu). The plant was continually visited by army artillery officers.

7. The whole plant was surrounded by a 2.50 to 3 meters high concrete wall topped with barbed wire. Lamp posts and watch towers were located at regular intervals. The whole compound was illuminated at night. The plant was guarded by a MVD company and factory police. The latter, consisting mainly of females, wore dark blue uniforms and were equipped with carbines (partly of type 98 K). Double sentries were placed at the plant gates and at the entrances to the most important workshops. Checking was very strict. The restricted areas including the production workshops could be entered only with special passes. No informations regarding air protection measures were available. The plant has its own fire brigade with three fire trucks.

1. Comment. For details of the location of the plant, see Annex 1.

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2. Comment. For details of the layout of the plant, see Annex 2.

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All data furnished regarding the set-up of the plant (two tube turning departments, tube mounting, manufacture of accessories and spare parts, apparatus construction, steel and fine steel department, steel drawing, ray casting, non-ferrous metal casting, blacksmith shop, and pressing department) are in keeping with previous information. All workshops have rail connection. All rail shipments within the compound are operated by factory-owned railcars.

According to previous information, the following equipment was listed:
 In workshop No 1 (tube turning department): 75 lathes for large naval tubes;
 in workshop No 6/10: some 45 lathes including 15 heavy automatic lathes; in workshop No 4 (final assembly department): several lathes, automatic lathes and precision mechanic tools; in workshop No 3 (small turning department): 6 large and several small lathes, milling, boring and planing machines, 2 electric furnaces; in the mechanical department (machine tool department): some 80 machine tools of different types, lathes, boring machines, milling machines and multi-purpose automatic machines; in workshop No 24 (Martin plant): 6 Siemens-Martin furnaces and several other furnaces; in Workshop No 50 (iron and metal foundry): 8 - 10 furnaces; in workshop No 12 (blacksmith shop and pressing department): 4 annealing furnaces, one of them of American make, and one heavy steam press; in the boiler house: 7 boilers. The machine tools were mostly of British, American, or German manufacture.

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3. Comment. All data regarding caliber and size are mere estimates made by the different sources. This may account for the discrepancies in statements like "finished tubes of up to 12 meters in length", "naval and coastal artillery pieces", or "long tubes up to 420 cm in caliber". Earlier reports also indicated the manufacture of mortars (80 mm and 120 mm mortars). All data regarding the output are to be taken with reserve since they are based on occasional observations made outside the workshops. Other reports indicated an output of 30 tubes per week.

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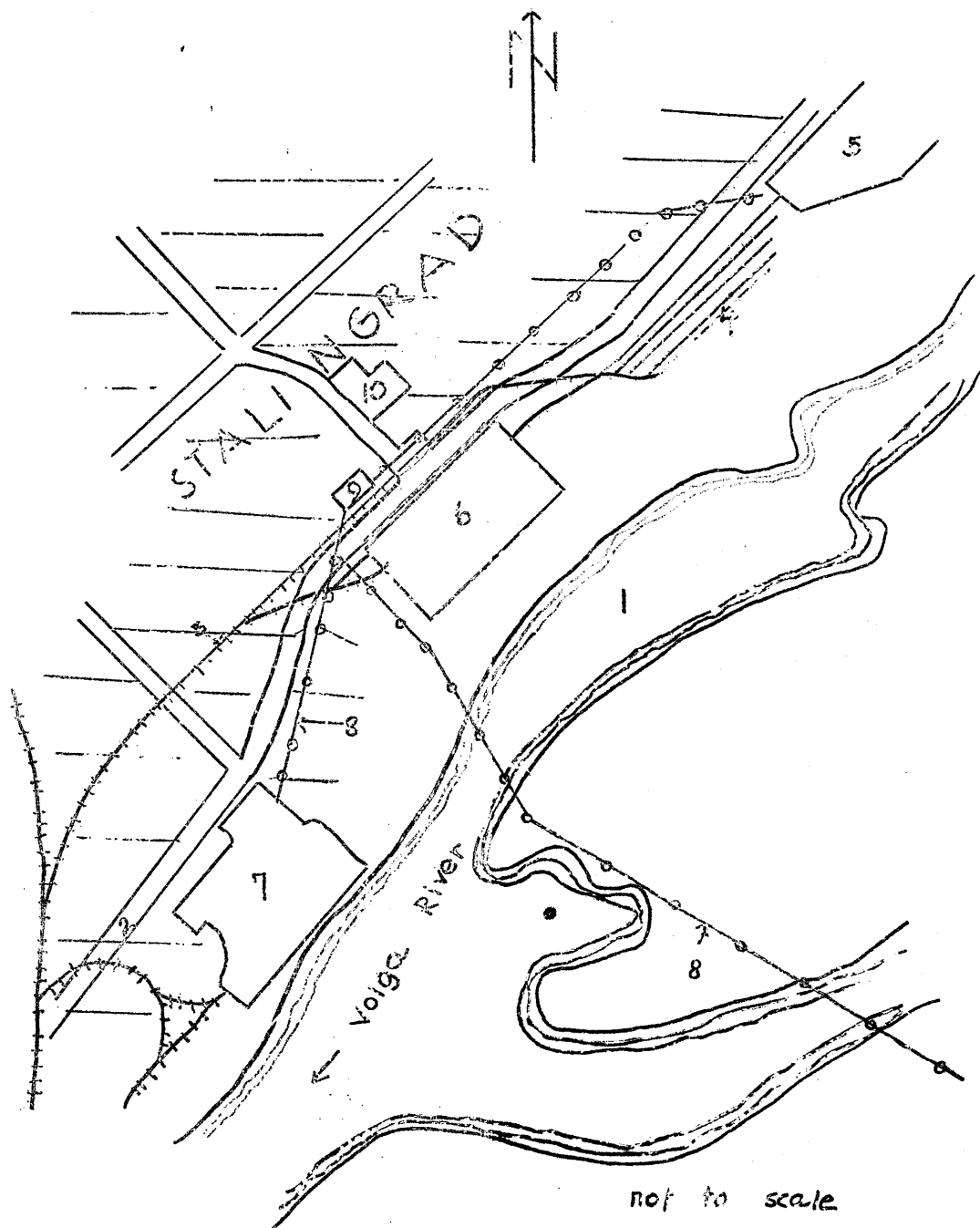
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Annex

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Location Sketch of the "Red Barricade" Gun Factory



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Address 1

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Legend to location sketch of the "Red Barricade" Gun Factory

- 1 Volga River
- 2 Main street with streetcar line
- 3 Railroad line
- 4 Marchaling yard
- 5 "Dzerzhinski " tractor plant
- 6 "Red Barricade" gun factory
- 7 "Red October" metallurgical plant
- 8 High tension line
- 9 Transformer station
- 10 Hospital

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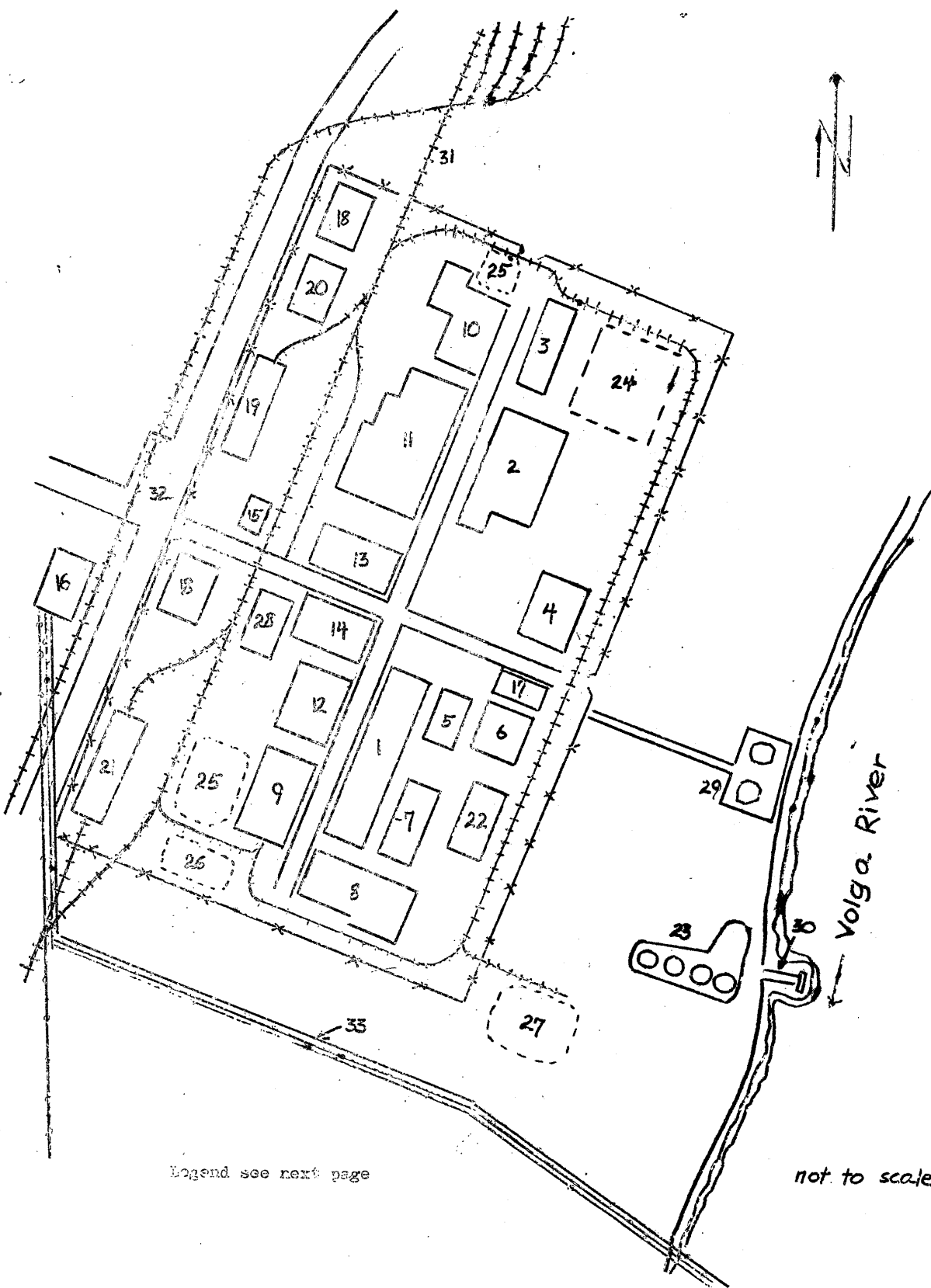
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Annex 2

Layout Plan of the "Red Barricade" Gun Factory

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Legend see next page

not to scale

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Annex 2

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Legend to layout plan of the "Red Barricade" Gun Factory

- 1 Workshop No 1
Tube turning department and assembly department, equipped with horizontal lathes with work space of up to 20 meters, vertical lathes, boring machines, 14 traveling cranes
- 2 Workshop No 6/10
Tube turning department and assembly department, equipped with 6 traveling cranes
- 3 Workshop No 4
Assembly department
- 4 Workshop No 15
Turning and hardening department
- 5 Workshop No 3
Small turning department, manufacture of spare parts and repair shop
- 6 Mechanical department and machine tool department
- 7 Workshop No 9
Optical and electrotechnical department
- 8 Workshop No 32
Apparatus construction department, equipped with heavy extrusion presses for the manufacture of torpedo tubes.
- 9 Workshop No 24
Martin department equipped with 8 Siemens-Martin furnaces and one heavy steam hammer
- 10 Workshop No 18
Fine steel department, equipped with 4 electric furnaces, 3 furnaces and 1 compressed-air hammer
- 11 Workshop No 50
Iron and metal foundry, equipped with 4 - 5 cupola furnaces.
- 12 Workshop No 14
Steel foundry and hardening department, equipped with two heavy traveling cranes
- 13 Workshop No 12
Blacksmith shop and pressing department, equipped with 12 - 15 annealing furnaces, 2 - 3 heavy steam hammers, steam presses, and 2 traveling cranes
- 14 Boiler house, equipped with two boilers
- 15 Compressor station
- 16 Transformer station
- 17 Main administration building
- 18 Administration building
- 19 Main supply depot
- 20 Carpenter shop
- 21 Locomotive shed
- 22 Fire brigade station
- 23 Fuel dump, equipped with 4 large above-ground tanks.
- 24 Dumping ground for obsolete guns

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- 25 Scrap dumping ground
- 26 Storage area for unfinished gun tubes
- 27 Refuse dump
- 28 Clarifying plant (Klaerenlage)
- 29 Water supply plant with old and new water tower
- 30 Mooring and filling facilities for oil tankers
- 31 Tracks
- 32 Main street with streetcar line
- 33 High tension line on trellis masts

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